The People's Korea

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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

President KIM IL SUNG Congratulates President-Elect Mitterrand

DPRK President Kim Il Sung who is also General Secretary of the Central Committee of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea, on May 11 sent a message of greetings to Francois Mitterrand upon his election as President of the French Republic.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people and on my own, extend warmest congratulations to you upon your election as President of the French Republic.

The victory of you Comrade Francois Mitterrand in the recent presidential election was a victory of the French working people and democratic forces and marked an important occasion in further promoting the progress and prosperity of France.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two peoples will further strengthen and develop in the common idea of independence, peace and friendship, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great success in your new responsible work as well as good health.

Presidential Interview with Xinhua Reported in Foreign Press

The Algerian paper "El Moudjahid" carried recently a summary of answers of President Kim Il Sung to questions raised by a delegation of the Xinhua News Agency of China.

The paper printed it under the title "President Kim Il Sung Reaffirms Proposal for Peaceful Reunification of Korea."

Yugoslav mass media reported the answers of the DPRK President to the questions raised by the delegation of the Xinhua News Agency of China.

The April 27 issues of the papers "Borba" and "Rilindja" carried the summaries of the answers of the President.

The Tanjug News Agency April 26 and Radio Belgrade April 27 reported the contents of the answers.

An Iranian paper and radio reported the answers given by the DPRK chief executive to questions raised by a delegation of the Xinhua News Agency.

The Iranian paper "Teheran Times" carried a summary of his answers on April 26.

On April 25 the Iranian television reported his answers.

Korean Scholars Abroad Urge Earlier Reunification

Korean scholars in the United States, Canada and several European countries gathered in Washington on March 14, to hold a symposium for Korea's reunification.

In his opening address Choe Dok Sin, chairman of the "Paedal National Council", stressed the earliest establishment of a reunified Korea. He pointed out that the root cause of Koreans' sufferings lies in the country's division.

Mr. Song Hak Won, a professor at Central Methodist University, made a keynote report.

He noted that democracy was ruthlessly violated in the December 12 coup of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, and added, "The Kwangju incident showed not only the atrocities of the Chon Du Hwan group, but it was backed by the United States and a U.S. helicopter partook in the suppression of the Kwangju rioters."

He urged the United States to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

"The way of opposing the Chon Du Hwan military dictatorial regime today lies in having political talks with the north about unification," stressed Korean pastor Li Hwa Son in West Germany.

Mr. Song Sok Jung, professor at Michigan State University, the United States, said that the so-called "threat of southward invasion" was a trite pretext put up by the successive regimes of south Korea to extricate themselves from a political crisis.

He remarked: "The propaganda of 'threat of southward invasion from the north' has served to justify all the undemocratic outrages such as violation of human rights and suppression of the press by the dictatorial regime under the cloak of 'national security.'"

Yonsei Univ. Students Distribute Anti-"Gov't" Handbills

On May 6, 3 students of Seoul's private Yonsei University distributed leaflets calling on the students to stage a renewed anti-fascist campaign.

It is said that they scattered 300 anti-Chon handbills in front of the library, foreign press reports said.

All of them were arrested by police, reports said.

In the recent months, anti-"government" demonstrations took place in five universities, including Seoul National University, Koryo University, Songgyungwan University and Chungang University.

Anti-"government" demonstrations are not allowed in south Korea.

Strengthened Mil. Alliance between Washington and Tokyo

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japan Prime Minister Suzuki Zenko reaffirmed the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance by agreeing to promote the maintenance of what they call "peace" on the Korean Peninsula as important for "peace and security" in East Asia, including Japan.

At the May 7 talks between Reagan and Suzuki, the U.S. president stated that his administration will continue support south Korea maintaining their military alliance and Japan's prime minister noted that Japan will further strengthen cooperative relations with Seoul economically and technologically.

The joint communique issued at the end of two days of talks between Reagan and Suzuki declared: "The prime minister and the president placed high value of the respective role each country is playing in this regard as exemplified recently by the president's decision to maintain U.S. ground forces in Korea and by the prime minister's visit to ASEAN countries this January."

In other words, the two countries officially announced their will to continue to push ahead with the "two-Korea" policy. They stressed Japan's role in pursuing the U.S. strategy toward East Asia.

This is the first time that Japan and the U.S. have spelled out their positions on security and national defense in such terms as "alliance" with strong military implications.

Japan's prime minister promised that Japan would try to bolster its own defense, particularly along coastal waters and vital sea lanes, to help alleviate the financial burden of U.S. forces in the area.

It is clear that the word "alliance" signifies a promise of mutual assistance between the parties against the possibility of a third party attack or other party's military action.

In view of this and the U.S. call for a Japanese defense build-up, cooperation based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is now going to come to the forefront of bilateral relations.

Kim Yong Sam Describes Chon Junta as Repressive

The south Korean authorities May 2 criticized the former leader of the banned New Democratic Party for attacking them following his release from house arrest on May 1.

In his May 1 interview with foreign reporters, Kim who was purged from politics last August, said the political climate was not suitable for him to carry on. He described the Seoul "government" as "repressive" and said it allowed neither political liberty nor press freedom.

The 53-year-old Kim was placed under house arrest three days after total martial law was declared in south Korea last May after widespread student demonstrations.

–Reuter

Socialist Leader Mitterrand Elected New French President

A U.S. government source told an Asahi Shimbun (a leading Tokyo daily) correspondent in Washington the victory of socialist leader Francois Mitterrand in the French presidential election would produce "ruinous consequences for the American-French relations." (The Asahi Shimbun, May 11)

The triumph of Mr. Mitterrand is bound to be recorded as a great divide not only in French history but also in the history of world politics.

The May 11 returns of the French presidential elections mean a tremendous halt to the rightist shift sweeping Europe: the ouster of the Swedish Socialist-Democratic government in 1976, the 78 victory of the center-right forces in the general elections in France; the 79 emergence of the conservative government in London and the 80 victory of Reagan in the U.S. presidential election.

The French socialist leader won the election on a single ticket, not on a joint ticket of the leftist forces. He scored 52.06 percent by a margin of four percent (one million votes) over the incumbent president Velery Giscard d'Estaing who collected 47.93 percent.

Among the factors which contributed to his triumphwere inflation, unemployment and other economic woes:

Seven years ago when the incumbent president took over, the jobless people were 430,000, but the figure grew fourfold during the seven-year period to 1,660,000. At this rate, by 85, the unemployment is anticipated to reach 2,400,000. Those youth under 25 in age account for 700,000 of the jobless.

The price increase is appalling: Inflation stood at 11.8 percent in 79, rose to 13.6 percent in 80 and is currently running at 14.6 percent on a yearly basis. The runaway price spiral is adversely affecting the lives of the people at large.

Another factor was widespread corruption linked with the government of Velery Giscard d'Estaing: the diamond incident. Even the incumbent tried to portray himself as "a king of the 5th Republic."

Given these facts, the resounding victory of Mr. Francois Mitterand reflects the long-smouldering deep-felt grievances of the French people against the misrule of Velery Gicard d'Estaing who boasted of "remarkable achievements in foreign policy," playing big-power politics at the expense of the nation.

Voter analysts believe not only socialists and communists but also many center-right voters supported the socialist leader. One expert put the center-right voter support at 15 percent, a figure indicating a growing disenchantment with the incumbent.

The extent of popular joy at the victory of Mr. Mitterrand is clear at the fact that hundreds of thousands of people gathered at the the Place of de La Bastille as many motorists blared their horns and numerous young people danced in excitement.

The political program of the President-elect shows that the new government will oppose American interference in European affairs, maintain the independence and sovereignty of France, oppose military assistance to a dictatorial regime and strive for world disarmament.

Committed to the socialist path, Mr. Mitterrand is expected to carry out a set of socialistic policies toward the domestic scene: no exploitation of the working people and an egalitarian society.

His Korean policy yet not announced is supposed to adversely affect the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, which is responsible for the murder of democracy in south Korea.

Mr. Mitterrand visited Pyongyang on February 14 and 15 where he had talks with President Kim Il Sung. He showed great interest in the bi-system reunification approach of the DPRK chief executive. The French leader expressed his belief that the French Socialist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea would cement further their bilateral bonds with his visit contributing to the further deepening of the relations of the French and Korean peoples and the two countries.

So, it may be safe to predict an early establishment of diplomatic relations between Paris and Pyongyang, France becoming the first major West European country to recognize the DPRK.

Anti-Reagan Demonstration Held in Washington

Over 20,000 protestors marched from the shadow of Lincoln Memorial to the Pentagon on May 3, demonstrating their anger at budget cuts and American involvement in El Salvador. They shouted, "Jobs, not war, U.S. out of El Salvador!" and, "defend Atlanta's children, not the El Salvadoran junta." This was one of the largest Washington demonstrations since the Vietnam era. (AP)

National United Front Line 1930's Still Alive Now

Korea's first organization of the anti-Japanese national united front, the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF), was formed 45 years ago or on May 5, 1936, during the Tungkang Meeting held from May 1 to May 15 in Tungkang, Fusung county, northeastern China.

The ARF united all the anti-Japanese forces among the Korean people irrespective of political affiliations, religious, class distinctions, differences of localities, sexes and age. It was far from socialist or a front of the communist forces. Its aim was not to oppose capitalism but win the country's freedom involving all the social sectors of the nation.

The Tungkang Meeting was held amidst the most vicious suppression and plunder in Korea by the Japanese. They completely dominated Korea politically and economically and even tried to de-Koreanize the Korean people mentally, by forcing them to become subjects of the Japanese Emperor.

As a result, anti-Japanese sentiment mounted among the Korean people, the working class, the peasantry, the urban petty bourgeois, religious people and even national capitalists.

The Japanese presence produced immeasurable sufferings for all the Koreans, a fact which made them have vital stakes in the liberation from Japan. Their urgent demand was to end the Japanese colonial rule and to restore national sovereignty. However, this could not be realized only by the struggle of the communists, nor by any particular class movement alone. It must involve the struggle by the whole Korean people. Various types of anti-Japanese struggles were waged in many parts of Korea, but they were not coordinated, because there was no unified party or political organization.

The ARF was formed as a first single anti-Japanese national-united-front, suprapartisan organization. It remained an underground organization under the Japanese military rule.

The Tungkang Meeting elected the then General Kim Il Sung Chairman of the ARF and decided on the publication of the "Samil Wolgan" (Monthly March the First) as its organ. Its 10-Point Programme, inaugural declaration and rules were also presented there.

The declaration stated that the Korean people were responsible for the national independence of Korea and that they themselves must assume and carry out their responsibilities. It stressed the need to "strive to unite ourselves unconditionally, irrespective of political affiliations, religious, class distinctions, differences of localities, sexes and age, and rising up in alliance." It added; "If those who have money contribute money, if those who have foodstuffs contribute food, if those who have skill and power contribute their skill and power."

The rules, consisted of 14 articles, eight chapters and three articles of bylaws, laid down that any organization or individual opposed to Japanese imperialism could be admitted to the Association.

The Ten-Point Programme defined the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution not socialist, and presented it as the top priority task of the revolution to overthrow the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and attain national liberation. Its most basic political task was set to establish a genuine people's government which was to be participated in by the broad anti-Japanese, patriotic forces of all strata.

Also put forth were the organization of a revolutionary army, and social, economic tasks guarantee of democratic freedoms and rights of the people, confiscation of mines, enterprises, estates and other means of production owned by Japan, Japanese and pro-Japanese elements, and establishment of a popular educational system.

The networks of the ARF were expanded over wide areas, covering Manchuria and Korea, having its center in the Changpai revolutionary base.

The ARF membership comprised workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals, petty bourgeois, nationalists and patriotic religious people.

The formation of the ARF put an end to the tragic disunity, division, antagonisms and conflicts, a cancer for a long time in the national liberation movement of Korea. Nine years later on August 15, 1945, the Korean people had their country liberated.

The concept of a national united front line of the ARF does not lose its applicability to the struggles of the Korean people today to achieve reunification.

The essence of the reunification problem of Korea is to put an end to the foreign occupation of Korea and to restore national independence on a nationwide scale and to achieve great unity of the nation. This is not a matter of building socialism or capitalism.

The essence is well built into the DPRK's new proposal of reunifying Korea by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a bi-system confederation.

In view of the pan-national and suprapartisan nature of the reunification issue, all the Korean people of all walks of life should and could unite under the national united front.

In the proposal, grand national unity is treated as the most important task. Differences in idea, ideology, social system and political view are not considered as obstacles to unity. It requires unity among those who prize the future of the nation. In the Ten-Point Policy of the DCRK top priority is placed on maintaining independence.

Picture shows a scene of the Tungkang Meeting held between May 1 and May 15,1936 in Tungkang, Fusung county, northeastern China. The then General Kim Il Sung during this meeting, on May 5, declared the foundation of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese united front organization in Korea.

Ten-Point Programme of ARF

1. To mobilize the Korean nation generally and realize a broad-based anti-Japanese united front and thereby to overthrow the brigandish Japanese imperialist rule and establish a genuine people's government of Korea.
2. To overthrow Japan and its puppet "Manchoukuo" through a close alliance between both the Korean and Chinese nations, to establish a revolutionary government chosen by the Chinese people themselves and to grant real autonomy to the Korean people residing in Chinese territory.
3. To disarm the Japanese armed forces, gendarmes, police and their agents and organize a real revolutionary army fighting for the independence of Korea.
4. To confiscate all enterprises, railways, banks, shipping, farms and irrigation systems owned by Japan and Japanese, and all property and estates owned by traitorous pro-Japanese elements to raise funds for the independence movement, and to use part of the money for the relief of the poor.
5. To cancel all loans made to people by Japan and its agents and abolish all kinds of taxes and monopoly systems, to improve the living of the masses and smoothly develop national industries, agriculture and commerce.
6. To win the freedom of the press, publication, assembly and association, to oppose the establishment of terrorist rule and encouragement of feudalistic ideas by the Japanese, and to release all political prisoners.
7. To abolish the *ryangban*, common people and other caste systems and other inequalities, to ensure equality based on humanity irrespective of the differences of sex, nationality or religion, to improve the social treatment of women and respect the personality of women.
8. To abolish slave labour and slavish education, to oppose forced military service and military training of young people, to educate people in our national language and characters, and to enforce free compulsory education.
9. To enforce an eight-hour day, improve working conditions and raise wages, to formulate labour laws, to enforce laws for the protection of labour and to extend relief to the unemployed by state organs.
10. To form a close alliance with nations and states which take a position of equality with the Korean nation and to maintain comradely relations of friendship with states and nations which express goodwill and maintain neutrality to our national liberation movement.

Reunification Means National Independence: Vice-President Pak Sung Chul

Ten-Point Programme of ARF

The ideology and idea of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland set forward 45 years ago, has not been completely attained on a nation-wide scale, because Korea is divided by the foreign forces for 35 years. Vice-President Pak Sung Chul said this in his report delivered at a central meeting held on May 4 in Pyongyang marking the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, Korea's first organization of the anti-Japanese national united front of Juche-type.

The reporter said that the ARF developed the anti-Japanese national united front movement in a more organized and systematic way on a nation-wide scale in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and expanded and strengthened the mass foothold of the revolution on an overall scale. It accelerated the struggle for organizational and ideological preparations of the party founding and led the Korean people to the country's liberation, he continued. The Vice-President said, at present, reunifying Korea is the most important and urgent problem for the Korean people and this problem will not be solved by any single class nor a party, but will be solved only by the united Korean people.

The reporter, saying that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most reasonable and realistic proposal for the peaceful solution of Korea's division problem, continued, if the country is to be reunified through the formation of a confederal state, all the Koreans in the north and the south and abroad should firmly unite on one great national united front under the banner of national reunification, irrespective of ideology and system, party affiliation and political view.

Only the united strength of the nation can surmount all the obstacles lying in the way of national reunification and firmly guarantee the founding of a confederal state, the Vice-President said.

He continued, neither democracy in the south Korean society nor any positive proposal for the country's reunification can be realized with the Chon Du Hwan military fascist rule seeking division, not reunification, and inciting antagonism and confrontation, not national conciliation and unity, left alone.

The United States should withdraw its hands of interference from Korea and give up its "two Koreas" plot, accept the DPRK's proposal to sign a peace agreement and pull out its troops from south Korea at an early date, Vice-President Pak Sung Chul stressed and added, if the U.S. imperialists continue along the road of aggression and war against the Korean people, refusing to accept the unanimous demand of the Korean people and the world people, they will only precipitate their own destruction.

"Samil Wolgan" (Monthly March the First), organ of the ARF

Bi-System Reunification Widely Supported by World Public

Prominent Public Figures

Marcel Rigout, Member of the National Assembly of France, issued a talk under the title "Let Us Strive More Actively for Founding Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo". In his talk, he noted that a movement for introducing and supporting the proposal is one to be widely participated in by governments and peaceloving forces and that this proposal carries particularly great significance as its content is realistic and constructive.

Ghulam Mustafa, Editor-in-Chief of the Pakistan Paper "Ilrum", on Mar. 10 published a talk supporting the proposal of the founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

A. Rahim, General Secretary of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, issued a talk on Mar. 24. In his talks, he said that this proposal is a unique and Juche-oriented reunification program leaving the ideas and systems in the north and the south as they are for realizing the reunification of Korea and guaranteeing her independent development.

French mayors published talks in support of the proposal.

Maurice Faivre-Picon, Mayor of Damparis, who is Member of the Department Council said that they would in the future, too, actively support the persistent struggle of the Korean people for the reunification and guaranteeing her independent development.

Sampier, Mayor of Penta-Di-Casinca, stressed that Korea should be reunified in accordance with the proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

Rene Richard, Mayor of Gault; Du Borg Denis, Mayor of Saint Legero; Paul Hauriez, Mayor of Guessy; Bernard Hugo, Senator from Yvelines and Mayor of Trappes; Pierre Daidie, Mayor of Covelens said that this proposal greatly inspires the struggle of the entire Korean people for national reunification.

Yves Saudmont, Mayor of Nanterre, who is a Member of the Provincial Council; Andre Mace, Mayor of Neuilly-Plaisance and Henri Gipolot, Mayor of Prandes said that they fully support the new proposal for national unification advanced by President Kim Il Sung and demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and immediate discontinuation of war exercises here.

J.D. Akume, Secretary General of the African Trade Union Unity Organization on Mar. 15 signed a text of signature on behalf of the 100 million members of the African Trade Unions in support of the new proposal.

Jean Suret-Canal, Professor at Paris Univ. No. 7 in France, published a talk under the title "Peaceful and Democratic Reunification of Korea Is an Important Contribution to World Peace."

Resolutions, Statements

The Venezuelan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification on Feb. 3 made public a statement supporting the new proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the WPK.

The Friendship Society Norway-Korea, the Norwegian Support Committee for Reunification of Korea and the Norwegian Trade Union Committee for Supporting Korea's Unification adopted a statement on Feb. 10 supporting this new proposal. In it they said that the U.S. must have a correct stand and attitude toward this fair and realistic proposal and refrain from laying artificial obstacles in the way of achieving Korean reunification.

The Pakistan Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, the Pakistan Peace Council, the Pakistan Trade Union Federation, the Pakistan Kissan Committee, the Lahore Distrist, Pakistan, Lawyers Association, the Punjab Labour Coordinating Committee of Pakistan, the Pakistan Committee for Support to Reunification of Korea and the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association published a joint statement on Mar. 1 in support of the proposal.

The Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Norway on Mar. 5 also issued a statement. The statement stressed that under the tense situation the "Team Spirit-81" war exercise was being staged, it was important as never before to wage a struggle for Korea's reunification based on the new reunification proposal advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

On Apr. 10 a joint statement was made public by the Ghana Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Ghana-the DPRK Friendship Association, the State Juridical Movement of Ghana and Kotobabi, Ghana, Students Union. They fully supported the appeal adopted in Algeria World Confab held late Mar., considering it to be correctly reflecting the will and desire of the world people who love justice, peace and democracy.

Political parties and public organisation of San Marino and the Dominica Democratic Labour Party and the Grenada Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification also published a joint statement in support of the new proposal.

Appeals and resolutions supporting the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy were adopted at the following meetings:

A mass meeting held in India under the cosponsorship of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; General Meeting of Pakistan Students Supporting the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo; A General Meeting of Japan Socialist Party Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs; A Nagano Prefectural Youth Rally of Japan-Korea Solidarity held on Apr. 19; town assemblies in Saitama Prefecture; the 38th Extraordinary National Meeting of the All-Japan Harbour Workers Union; the 36th regular meeting of the Tokushima Prefectural Headquarters of the JSP held on Mar. 8; a meeting of activists of the political department of the All-Japan Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers' Union held on Mar. 12 in Tokyo; the Sakaiminato city assembly, Tottori Prefecture, Japan, on Mar. 13.

The Czechoslovak paper "Rude Pravo" published an article titled "For Korean Reunification". The paper introduced the content of the new national reunification proposal for reunifying the country by bringing the north and the south together into a confederal state.

A recent issue of the Yugoslav paper "Narodna Armija" under the title "Support to Korea's Reunification" carried an article backing the Korean people's cause of national reunification. Referring to the Belgrade Conference for Korean Reunification, the paper went on: The DPRK is vigorously advancing along the road of socialism, holding the banner of Juche and efforts of the DPRK for the reunification enjoy support of the progressive public of the world, particularly the non-aligned countries.

A recent issue of "Hoju Tongsin," a publication of Koreans in Australia also carried an article introducing the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The article said that the new proposal and the ten-point political program of the confederal state should be accepted, studied, analysed and appraised from the national stand transcending ideology and idea and called upon the overseas Korean "to have brisk discussions of the purport of the confederation, the theoretical validity of the ten-point political program and ways of their implementation."

A recent issue of the Algerian paper "El Moudjahid" published an article titled "President Kim Il Sung's Proposal for Founding Confederal State."

The paper introduced in detail the proposal and said that if the proposal realized, Korea will be reunified into a confederal state.

The Italian paper "L'unita" Mar. 17 introduced in detail the proposal and pointed out that the proposal is a wise one indicating a new way to ease tension and prevent a war in Korea and reunify the country.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are dead set against the reunification of Korea, the paper stressed that for the reunification of Korea, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, the military fascist rule be terminated and democracy brought to south Korean society.

A recent issue of the Guyanese paper "Guyana Chronicle" published an article introducing the proposal and expressing full support to the Korean people's struggle for its realisation.

Support Committees

On Feb. 12 the Trondheim Branch of the Norwegian Trade Union Com. for Supporting Korea's reunification was inaugurated. Speaking at the meeting, the chairman of the branch pointed out the justiness of a new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and expressed his will to actively support the reunification policy of the DPRK.

On Mar. 9 the Student Committee of France-Korea Solidarity for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was formed and made public a communique. The communique stressed that the committee will take necessary step to attain the following purposes:

Firstly, to inform the students of the Korean people's struggle.

Secondly, to introduce and propagandize the DPRK's effort to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which will put an end to the artificial division of Korea.

Thirdly, to denounce the violation of human rights and brutal outrages by south Korean regime.

Fonthly, to condemn all the U.S. pressure aimed to obstruct a democratic settlement of the Korean problem.

The Bureau of the Committee consists of its Chairman Gilles Boitte, Member of the National Bureau and International Secretary of the French National Union of Students, its Vice-Chairman Sebastien Bachollet, Member of the National Bureau of the French National Union of Students, and four other members.

On Mar. 12, the Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity Committee of Fushimi area, Kyoto Pre. Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was inaugurated.

On Apr. 12, the inaugural meeting of the Pakistan Committee for Supporting the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was held in Karachi. An appeal was adopted at the meeting.

IS PYONGYANG COMMITTED TO COMMUNIZING SOUTH KOREA ?

Question: Is It Possible to Communizing South Korea?

Answer: No. It Is a Mission Impossible.

Any Attempt to Communize South Korea Means War, an Unwinnable War, a War without Victor, Prompting Expanding into an International War, Most Likely a Third World War--Nuclear Exchange.

It Means Total Destruction of Korea, North and South, and Nuclear Holocaust to Mankind, the World Community.

Answer: There Is No Effective Way to Dismantle the Semi-Feudal, Semi-Capitalist Institutions in Place in South Korea for Dozens of Years.

Any Workable Way Is to Let Them Coexist with Those in the Northern Half.

The Shared Traditional Korean Values, Several Thousand Years Old, Suggest the Need to Reconcile the Presence of Two Different Socio-Political and Economic Systems and the Unanimous Aspirations of the Korean People for a Single Nationhood.

Question: Is Pyongyang Planning to Export Revolution to South Korea?

Answer: Categorical No.

Pyongyang Cannot Afford to Support the Idea of Exporting Revolution.

It Is against the Long-Standing Principle of Juche.

The Revolution Is Simply an Affair of the South Korean People, a Job which the People of the North Cannot Take Over.

There Is No Chance of Success for a Pyongyang-Initiated or Inspired Revolution Because It Enjoys No Local Support or Sympathy.

At Okinawa Int'l Conf. against Military Bases

No to N-Weapons, No to Foreign Military Bases

A reporter of The People's Korea talked with overseas delegates to the Okinawa International Conference against Military Bases held for three days Apr. 28–30 at Naha City, Okinawa.

Follow questions and answers to Mr. Campbell Plowden, member of Greenpeace Tokyo and Mr. Boone Shirmer, former professor of American history of Boston University.

Interviewee: Mr. Campbell Plowden,
Greenpeace Tokyo

Q: What is your response to the presence of nuclear weapons in south Korea:

A: From the Greenpeace point of view, the placement of nuclear weapons in Korea or in any place, the existence of nuclear weapons on the earth is the bombardment of life. We feel strongly that the nuclear weapons should be removed from every base and dismantled.

Our ultimate goal is to have all governments and people free of nuclear weapons. Because from our point of view they (nuclear weapons) not only obviously have potential of destroying human beings and have profound impact on all life.

Q: What is the background of your organization? What is the origin of your organization?

A: Greenpeace began as a union of people who were peace activists during the Vietnam war, people who were basically collegians. Their vision was to sail a vessel very close to the spot where the United States was doing underground nuclear testings of nuclear warheads on Kiska Island of Alaska. They sailed a fishing boat toward Kiska island in 1971 and it succeeded in focusing pressure in both the United States and Canada on their governments.

The voyage was generating an interest back home. And what happened was that the bomb testing were delayed and postponed. Finally, the people who were in the Greenpeace boat went to the island and were arrested by the U.S. Coast Guard for custom violations and were forced to return to Alaska Mainland. A second Greenpeace boat set out. And by a very close vote the United States Supreme Court decided to go ahead with the bomb testings. And the bombs were off.

But the momentum have been building. Five or six sother bomb testings were cancelled.

From 1972 to 74, other Greenpeace vessels sailed in the South Pacific to Muroroa Atoll where the French were doing nuclear testings. The first year a Greenpeace vessel Baker was rammed by a French minesweeper and towed toward Muroroa. After they were held incommunicado for several weeks, they were released. The following year the same skipper took his boat to the atoll. This time, French commandos boarded his boat and beat him. Finally in 1974, after the last protest, the French stopped the atmospheric testings. They are still doing underground testings.

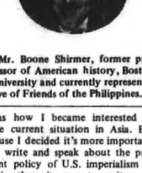
Interviewee: Mr. Boone Shirmer, Former Professor of American History, Boston University and Currently Representative of Friends of the Philippines

Q: What turned your eyes to Asia?

A: I got interested in Asia because I went back to school at a late age in life to get a Ph.D. degree so that I could teach. So I chose as my thesis's topic the subject of the anti-imperialist opposition to the Philippine War. There was an opposition in the Philippines to the conquest of the Philippines by U.S. imperialism between 1898 and 1906. It involved millions of American people who were opposed to the conquest of the Philippines and opposed to U.S. imperialism.

So I made a study of this movement and the thesis was published as a book in June, 1972. In September of the same year, Marcos (strongman in Manila) established martial law. I was already starting to work on another book. One afternoon, a young man called me up in October, 1972. And he said, "It's good for you to write about the Philippines' past. Why don't you write about what's going on in the Philippines today? The martial law regime, supported by the U.S. government, is busy arresting democratic people and throwing them into jail, and the U.S. is supporting this. So you should become interested in what's happening in the Philippines."

So he introduced me to some Philippine friends of his. And that



Mr. Boone Shirmer, former professor of American history, Boston University and currently representative of Friends of the Philippines.

was how I became interested in the current situation in Asia. Because I decided it's more important to write and speak about the present policy of U.S. imperialism in Asia than it was to write and publish about the policy 100 years ago.

Q: How about Korea?

A: The Philippines and Korea are very, very much the same. Both represent the client states of the United States. And I think my interest in Korea was especially sharpened in the days, I think, 1974 and 1975, when there was an incident in Korea, involving the chopping down of a poplar tree on the border and a tremendous uproar occurred and threats nuclear bombs were made. So I became aware of the fact that the Korean situation was very very explosive and decided to write and speak about the need to oppose the Korean government there because, it represented a second theater, a possible theater of nuclear war. Everyone understood Europe was a theater of nuclear war. Only in 1974 and 1975 the U.S. government began to threaten the use of nuclear weapons in Korea. So this was one of the things that attracted my interest in Korea.

Q: How do you evaluate the American nuclear presence in south Korea, its impact on the peace and security of Korea and on those of Asia and the world?

A: I think the presence of nearly 1,000 nuclear weapons in Korea is a clear example of the way in which the military-industrial complex of the United States uses nuclear weapons, in the first place, as weapons of psychological terror. This is a kind of annihilation directed against the people of Korea so as to keep them from changing the status quo in Korea.

We know the status quo in Korea is very profitable to the manufacturers in this country who have heavily invested in that country. It is also profitable to the Japanese industrialists who are second junior partners of the United States imperialism.

For these interests and for these reasons, the United States uses the threat of nuclear war in Korea to try to preserve the status quo there and to, above all, terrorize. You know Haig makes a great deal of bounty against terrorism. But to my mind, the United States government which threatens nuclear war is the biggest terrorist in the world.

With the present unstable mentality of the rulers of our country, there is danger that if they view themselves as driven into a tight spot, they will use these nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union and against the Korean people and, this way, throw the world into holocaust. So, the nuclear weapons present seem to serve as the means of psychological terror but offer a potential tremendous catastrophe. So they must above all be withdrawn as all the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea.

Q: Do you think the DPRK will attack south Korea?

A: My belief has been reinforced. I do not believe that the north Korean government has any intention of invading south Korea. I see nothing to indicate that intention. I believe the north Korean government is interested in building socialism in the north and not in engaging an adventure to impose some kind of its own form of government on south Korea. These are declarations of north Korean leaders. I have no reasons not to believe them.

On the other hand, I am very worried about the leadership of south Korea because I do believe it's no more than one occasion that a tree-cutting incident was one and there had been others before where there had been provocations from the south, the acts by the United States were to bring the things close to a clash. This is where I see danger coming from. I see danger coming from some provocations organized by the south Korean government under the wing of the United States Pentagon.

Q: Under what conditions will provocations take place?

A: I would say the conditions for such provocations to take place exist almost permanently in the present situation because the state of affairs is such U.S. imperialism is losing out on a world-scale, on all hands. It's becoming isolated economically and politically. It's politically and economically going down here. Their prospect is becoming more limited. So with this enters the mood of almost panic in the ruling class of the United States. This panic was impelled by the overthrow of the shah. Former Secretary of State Kissinger said that the greatest blow to U.S. foreign policy interests since World War II was the overthrow of the shah.

You see, I think the overthrow of the shah was opening up a decade for them of radical turbulences in the Third World in which peoples of the Third World were rising and threatening their raw materials and investment empire.

I think they are prone to organize provocations to start the so-called limited wars, which they hope will contain the situation and throw it back again for peace and progress. So I would say that with President Reagan's government in power, there is almost a permanent danger of this kind of provocations.

Q: What do you think of the incoming of generals in Seoul and Washington?

A: In my opinion the incoming to the White House and the office of President Reagan's Administration represents a fact that the most belligerent wing of the American ruling elites took control of government. This represents a tremendous danger to world peace. They are increasing military budgets, especially budgets for nuclear arms for the so-called limited nuclear war against the Soviet Union and against peoples of the Third World. This represents a tremendous danger.

I think the honeymoon which existed between President Reagan and Chon Du Hwan is no accident. Because Reagan wants Chon Du Hwan to guarantee a stable rear in case of some kind of trouble and intervention in the Mideast.

Don't forget when riots took place and an uprising took place in Kwangju, American military and naval forces were diverted to show to south Korea and give suggestions to the people of south Korea that they'd better quiet and make no more disturbances. Well, diverting those military forces to show to the south Korean people broke up concentrations of military forces in the Mideast which is what the Pentagon wants. So the Pentagon says to Chon Du Hwan, "Keep everything quiet in south Korea so we can go and make an adventure in the Mideast if need is. Keep everything quiet in that part."

Q: Some people say Gen. Chon is worse than Pak Jung Hi. What is your comment?

A: I think he is more sophisticated and therefore more dangerous than Pak. Because he becomes like Marcos. He puts on the facade of democracy and he hides the weapons and doesn't wear uniforms and looks like an ordinary businessman. But this is only to deceive the people and hide the brutal terror in which he has amply shown himself skilled in episodes of Kwangju. My opinion is that he is more sophisticated and more dangerous.

Q: What is your understanding of Mr. Kim Dae Jung, Kim Ji Ha and other democratic leaders now in jail?

A: I think they are very brave fighters for democracy. They deserve all the support of the American people. We American people should do what we can to try to get their complete release. We think it to be in our interests to do whatever they can to help the people of south Korea reach democracy in that country so that the American troops may be withdrawn from south Korea because the presence of those American troops is a trip wire to engage the United States in a war in that area.

Therefore, in order to preserve peace and prevent the United States from getting engaged in a useless war, a war of intervention in the affairs of the Korean people, we must withdraw those troops so that we may help the people of south Korea get back democracy. We must have a democratic-inclined government of our own.

Q: Do you see the Iran Syndrome in south Korea?

A: A second Iran syndrome is everywhere. El Salvador, south Korea, Guatemala. The ruling class of our country, they learned absolutely nothing from history. Look at what has happened. They engaged in a policy of global containment which resulted in a great defeat in Vietnam and the overthrow of the reactionary dictatorship. They built up another reactionary dictator in Iran. He was overthrown. Defeat number two. They built up Marcos. They built up Chon Du Hwan. It is inevitable those dictators are going to be overthrown by their people and the United States will meet another defeat. This is because the ruling class of our country is blinded by profits and is blinded by the fact that they believe the reactionary dictatorship in Asia and South America is their only way in which their profits and exploitation can be preserved. A fact of matter is that the World dictators are on the way out. Nothing the United States can do about it.

Q: Recently Pyongyang proposed a bi-system socialism-capitalism reunification of the country in a nonaligned, neutral and independent manner. The offer is a non-boat people solution without recourse to armed force, which means the takeover of either system by one, no good approach to the question of reunification. Pyongyang favors a negotiated confederation of two systems in a peaceful non-boat approach.

What is your response to this initiative?

A: I agree one hundred percent. Anybody of common sense in the United States, communist, socialist, or Republican or Democrat, agrees to such sensible approach.

The U.S. troops must be withdrawn. U.S. nuclear bombs must be withdrawn. The Korean people must be left to decide their own affairs. Without U.S. troops, without U.S. nuclear bombs, I doubt very much that south Korea would make any attempt to make trouble to the north. I don't believe the north would make trouble to south Korea in the first place.

Let socialism and capitalism exist side by side while people are making friendship. No war. I agree one hundred percent.

AMERICAN NUCLEAR ARMS AND MILITARY BASES

	Nuke	Bases
South Korea	686-1,000	180
	Closer to N-Capability	Expansion On
	Ready to Fight N-War	
Japan	Unknown But	119
	Presence of N-Capable	
	Warplanes, Warships &	
	Cannons	
DPRK	Nothing	No Foreign Base

No Plan to Acquire Nuclear Arms and Permit the Presence of Foreign Troops and Base on Its Soil.

Proposes a Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone to Be Marked Out in Northeast Asia Covering Korea and Japan.

"A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori" (12)

No More Hiroshima to Our Children

Ryu Chang Su (assumed name), 57 years old, male, sanitation job; born at Talsong county, North Kyongsang Province; bombed at Tenma-cho, Hiroshima City.

(Continued from the previous issue)

Please don't disclose my name. If my name is known, it will cause trouble to my job.

I slept for an hour after I heard you were coming. After I slept, I thought I would be able to speak somehow. When I have worked all day, I feel in the evening that I don't feel like speaking at all. I always go to bed after supper. If I am in a critical condition, I will go to a hospital. But now I don't want to do so. They will say without fail that I had better be hospitalized, if I receive a medical examination. The fingers of my my hands are still benumbed. I am unable to do rough work.

Shortly after the establishment of ABCC (Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission), I went there for my examination. However, I didn't receive medical treatment. I was hospitalized for appendicitis. I hate a doctor. I suffer from hypertension, so I have trouble in winter. In search of a better method, I went to a university hospital. I was told there that I had to undergo an operation but that no success in the operation was guaranteed. I received moxa treatment several times. I have many burns due to moxa treatment.... There is no radical curve (for A-bomb victims). My acquaintance died after he was hospitalized. I take care of my health and stopped drinking about 17 years ago, and refrain from smoking.

Sun Looks Black

That day (Aug. 6)? While working hard, I can forget that day. When it is rainy, my elbow aches and I can't forget the things that happened on that day. I felt as if the city of Hiroshima as a whole had been lifted and knocked down flat on the ground.

Later I came to know that it was the atomic bombing. I thought that 2 or 3 bombs had been dropped.

At that time I was carrying timber sent to a clothing factory. I was not drafted. I was working at a sawmill at Tenma-cho, within 1 km of the hypocenter. An air-raid alarm was sounded but it was cleared after a B-29 passed. I still hear the drumming of the B-29. I felt strange and looked up at the sky where the B-29 was flying. It was just where I thought that the B-29 had gone. I saw a flash in the sky. Something exploded. I was blown off by blast of the explosion three metres away. My back was badly burnt and the skin was slippery.

There were fires here and there. I saw many people jumping into the river. As the tide water rose, I crept up a bank. A black rain began to fall. The sun looked black. When I looked around me, people who looked dying, lay in a row.

Blood was running from the head of a naked mother on to her dead naked baby held in the mother's arms. What a pitiful sight! I have been obsessed by that scene ever since, even now 34 years after that day.

Places of refuge were designated in those days. I walked toward the Kannon Elementary School at Itsukaichi-machi outside of the city (10 km from the bombed area).

While walking, I looked back at Hiroshima, where a large column of fire was spreading like a mountain. I didn't know where my family were. At last I was able to find my brother's wife, who died two days later.

My house was not burnt down but flattened. My mother was buried under the pillars. Her left hand was broken and was amputated. A neighbor was killed instantly. My youngest brother who was 11 years old then, died two years later. It was on the next day that I was able to meet my parents at the Kannon Elementary School.

No one would be able to realize what happened that day, however much I talk about the atomic bombing.

You can't know the real facts about the atomic bombing disaster. I watched a TV program on the atomic bombing. I saw nothing in it that I remember. I have a headache when I see a movie. I have never gone to a movie theater. Before I was atom-bombed, I was in better health than young men are now. I had my instinct deprived of. Can you understand me. When I think of getting on a plane, I feel bad. I can't go up a higher place. I never use an escalater, I always go up, walking. A man twenty-five years old is in the private of his life. Healthy is important. When I was 25 years old and I was healthy, I was atom-bombed and lost my health. As I am not in good health now, I refrain from doing things I want to do.

We Want to Live in Peace

I came to Japan in 1931 or at the age of 9 with my mother and my two younger brothers. My father had already come to Japan 6 years before. He had been a farmer in Korea. I don't know in detail why he came to Japan. At first he worked on a construction site for two years at Jujitsushi-machi, Saeki county, Hiroshima prefecture. Then he moved to Kannon-cho, Hiroshima City. He had difficulties in bringing us up. He was engaged in ground leveling work, road construction work, and coal loading on ships. At Kannon-cho, he helped other people lay tiles on roofs and grub up lotus roots.

I had two brothers and one sister who was born in Japan. I always helped my father. My younger brother was intelligent and attended a private junior high school. He is now managing a pinball house in Kyoto.

About 2,000 compatriots worked at the Mitsubishi Shipyard in Kannon-cho. They seemed to be drafted and most of them were single. Some of them secretly came to my house with empty stomachs. My mother would give them steamed potatoes. They worked on a construction site for a military airfield. It was hard as concrete used to be mixed by hand in the past.

Most of my friends in those days died. It is strange that I have survived. Tens of thousands of our compatriots died in Hiroshima. The memorial service is held for the Japanese victims. No memorial service is held in honor of Koreans.

I suppose that the Japanese government is too ignorant of the situation.

There is no difference between Japanese and foreign victims.

There are many people in Hiroshima who are in trouble but who can't tell others about their trouble. I hope a Flower Festival held in May on Peace Street will be a festival in which such people with trouble in heart can walk with a smile. I hope people in the festival will not forget that there are many people who can't go there because they cannot walk.

We atomic-bomb victims want to live in peace.

My life after I was atom-bombed, has been a hard one. I built a hut, gathering tiles and tinplates, with a roof from which rain did not leak. I was happy that I was able to survive the bombing disaster. I grubbed up lotus roots and ate them with rice. I was satisfied when I had a stomachfull. I could get lotus roots. I felt languid and soon got tired. When I asked a doctor for his medical advice, he said that I was in good health. After a while, I became weak and I am now unable to work.

Around 1951, I started a sanitation related job. I thought I had to make a redoubled effort for the sake of our living and do a job other persons didn't do.

I started a scavenging company for sewage disposal and septic tanks. About 25-26 years have passed. Four of my 6 children help my job. I always tell them not to do anything wrong as we are foreigners.

There are more than 20 scavenging companies in Hiroshima. Drainage works are underway in Hiroshima now. I am anxious about the future of my company.

I started my company with two workers and now 12-13 employees are working for me. My children want to start a restaurant. But I will continue this scavenging company, even if mine is the only one in Hiroshima City. I am convinced that my job, which is not done by others, is useful to others. As I do this job, I suffer from racial discrimination. I was shocked when the proposed match of one of my children was broken off. During 34 years after the war, what I don't stand most is that I am not in good health.

As I am a foreigner, I am racially humiliated. Foreigners can't work in a public office, even if they graduate from a university. Because of the war, I was atom-bombed. I hear nuclear weapons scores of times or hundreds of times more destructive than the Hiroshima type bomb are being produced in the U.S. If they are used in a war, that will certainly be the end of mankind.

We have to cooperate with each other to prevent nuclear weapons from being used. If our descendants commit the same error, we shall have to carry our regrets beyond the grave.

In the past 50 years, I have never been to Korea. I have no intention to be a naturalized Japanese.

I hope our fatherland will be reunited so that I may be able to freely travel to our homeland.

The U.S. obstructs the reunification of our fatherland. Japan should cooperate in the reunification of Korea. I will bury my bones in Hiroshima where I was atom-bombed. I continue to tell the stories of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Apr. 8

* Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana met the government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Song Nam on a visit to his country. Stating Guyana actively supports the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and will invariably support it in the future, too, the Guyana president expressed satisfaction with the excellent development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between Guyana and Korea.

Apr. 9

* A plan of cultural interchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Senegal for 1981-1982 was signed in Dakar.

Apr. 13

* Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada Maurice Bishop met the government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Song Nam on a visit to that country. Saying that the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada has always supported the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the Grenada prime minister declared that it will fully support it in the future, too.

Apr. 14

* An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the DPRK and the government of the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed in Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

Apr. 17

* A party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by B. Cammie Ramsaroop, Chairman of the People's National Congress and Vice-President of Guyana, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for an official goodwill visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the CC of the WPK and the DPRK government.
* A government delegation of the Republic of Burundi arrived in Pyongyang by air for an official goodwill visit to the DPRK upon the invitation of the government of the DPRK.

Apr. 18

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Member, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK left Pyongyang by air to attend the 42nd Congress of the Socialist Party of Italy.
* A delegation of economists of the DPRK headed by Kim Chol Sik left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 2nd Meeting of the Association of the Economists of the Third World scheduled in Cuba.
* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Ryu Hwa Gyong left Pyongyang by train to attend the World Journalist Conference for Solidarity with the Latin American People scheduled in Nicaragua.

Apr. 20

* A delegation of the National Agro-Industrial Union of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by S. Trifonov, Director of the General Bureau of Science and Technology of the Union, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Apr. 21

* Yassin Ahmed Saleh, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the DPRK arrived in Pyongyang by air.
* Om Yong Sik was appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Kingdom of Sweden.

(KCNA)

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Apr. 6

* Choi Gyong Rok, south Korean ambassador to Japan met Ito Masayoshi, Japanese foreign minister, and handed a personal letter of Chon Du Hwan to him, expressing his approval of the opening of the south Korea-Japan ministerial conference.

Apr. 7

* A revised enforcement ordinance for the homeland reserve force law was approved by a cabinet meeting.

Apr. 8

* The ministry of defense submitted an amendment on the control system of university students' reserve forces.

Apr. 9

* The 11th national assembly closed. Rep. Jung Nae Huik of the DJP was elected speaker and Rep. Chae Mun Sik of the DJP and Kim Eun Ha of the DKP were elected vice speakers.
* The criminal affairs section of the supreme court turned down the appeals of the 9 close associates to Kim Dae Jung, including Pak Sung Chol. Their prison terms ranging from 3 years to one and half years were confirmed.
* The plenary session of the national assembly elected chairmen of the 13 standing committees. They all belonged to the DKP.

Apr. 15

* The third criminal affairs section of the Seoul appelate court sentenced to one and half year's imprisonment Ri Hyop (29 years old), the former public information secretary to Kim Dae Jung, finding him guilty of the charge of violating the martial law proclamation.
* According to an estimate by the Economic Planning Board, the present population of south Korea is 38,597,000 and will reach 40-million by 1984. South Korea will have to depend more upon foreign countries for the supply of foodstuff.

Apr. 19

* The "government" authorities announced that it would raise oil and coal prices by 13.9% and 20% (consumer prices) respectively compared with last Apr. as from Apr. 19 and electricity rates, 10% over last November as from Apr. 21.
* According to a survey conducted by the south Korea industrial federation almost all companies are suffering from financial difficulties, high-interest rates, stockpiles of unsold goods and business recession. This situation is attributed to 1) high interest rate (15.8%). 2) financial difficulties owing to swollen stockpiles of unsold good (11.5%), 3) shortages of funds, 4) a bleak business prospect (9.5%).

Apr. 20

* Chon Du Hwan appointed 25 persons as members of the advisory council on state affairs. Choi Gyu Ha was elected its chairman.

Apr. 21

* Tong-A Ilbo reported that the sea waters of Masan, Kunsan, Ulsan and Inchon were seriously contaminated. According to a survey conducted by the environment agency at the end of last December, the COD (sea water) in Masan coastal zone is 5.1 ppm, 3.0-ppm higher than the standard level set by the environment agency. The contamination of sea water in four places including Kunsan also exceeded the standard level.

Apr. 22

* According to a survey by the agriculture and fishery ministry, the agricultural population decreased by 3,600,000 (24.9%) between 1970 and 1980. The fishery population also decreased by 106,700 (18.3%) during the same period.

Japanese Magazine "Sekai":

"Visit to Kwangju after One Year"

The following article run in the May issue of the Japanese theoretical magazine "Sekai" was written by Kaneko Osamu whose occupation can not be made public because of security reasons. He recently visited Kwangju where the large-scale popular uprising against the dictatorship of Gen. Chon Du Hwan occurred, and talked with citizens there.

Follows an excerpt of the story:(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Unhappy Situation

We drove a car over twenty minutes to the east of Kwangju City. Somehow, many souls seen on the street lack expression on their faces as it seemed that they were through some trials.

Yesterday, we met those who had led a long prison life, and their families. What I heard from them is vividly engraved on my memory.

It is already about one year since the massacre which aroused popular indignation and brought untold hardships to the Kwangju people, was committed. No measure has been taken to improve the situation, nor is none too happy at present. Physical and mental changes are now occurring in public feelings. The question of the massacre has provoked a lot of discussion among all people I met.

A person said:

"The authorities cooked up a false story that many of us had conspired with Mr. Kim Dae Jung and Mr. Chong Dong Nyon (38-year-old reinstated student of Chonnam University who was charged with being a "leader of the Kwangju rebellion," together with Mr. Kim Dae Jung). On that day (May 19), a person who had stayed in Seoul, returned to Kwangju and was resolved to die with the people, when he witnessed what was going on there. Therefore, it is clear that he had no relation with the Kwangju incident. However, early in the morning he was arrested at his home by police detectives. This fact clearly indicates that the massacre was a put-up job.

"The authorities intended to terrorize the people by arresting pastors and dissident leaders who were engaged in human rights movements without any special reasons and by injuring and killing guiltless citizens.

"On a Sunday, many people who gathered at a park after attending church service, witnessed a scene in which a soldier clubbed a bridegroom of a newly-married couple on his head. As a bride shouted, "Why did knock down my husband," the soldier stripped her naked and dragged her. Blood rained down from a gash in her head. The husband carried her with great difficulty.

"The soldiers said that they came to Kwangju a week before. They also said that they had passed nights miserably because they had slept in the open air and drunk liquors containing hallucinogens. In fact, they smelt strong liquor. A fully-armed special paratrooper said that his superior said if one soldier killed five demonstrators, the situation in Kwangju would be saved.

"The students who were in the Provincial Government Building in order to carry dead bodies away from there were also killed. There were about three or four thousand persons arrested on or around May 27th. Of them, three hundred and sixty persons were on trial. The authorities also put released people to torture and beat them nearly to death. Soldiers battered them about their teeth and made them stand naked for a long time. After soldiers stunned released persons by beating with gun-stocks, they threw water on them and continued beating. They did not let them sleep, using neon lamps to prevent them from sleeping. Even an about 70-year-old woman spent five months in prison on charges of sedition. A woman, little younger than the 70-year-old woman, stated that she was treated as a human being only after she was transferred to an army hospital, though she was able neither to lie nor to stand up by herself after five months in jail. She also said, 'Even if I get well, I will not be happy as I have to think of the youths and dissident leaders now in jail.

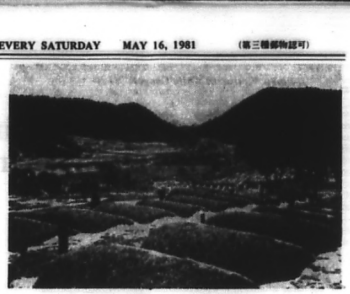
"If we are released, we have to work for arrested citizens. When someone is released, a police detective who is in charge of him or her, visits his or her home everyday, and asks their backgrounds about the visitors. If you stay in a hotel, the authorities will immediately inquire into your background, and if you type something, they will deprive you of the typewriter. Under these circumstances, we can never hold an assembly. Though martial law was lifted, the situation remains

"If we are released, we have to the same, as a new law has been enacted instead of martial law. However, nobody can deprive us of freedom . . ."

We visited a public cemetery and stood in front of a cross on the "grave of the late Ryu Dong Un". Probably, he was well known by Kwangju citizens. Why did he have to rest in the grave and keep silence forever? We knew the reasons yesterday. Those who know him well said, "he was a nice guy who sung songs well and composed songs, playing his guitar." Since he entered a high school, Mr. Ryu, together with his friends, had been a member of the Seoul branch of the Amnesty International and had strong concern over the human rights problem. Though he graduated from the high school first on the list, his application for enrollment in a university was flatly turned down for no other reason than his father, a pastor, had been arrested five years before. Then, he was obliged to enter the Hankook Theological College, and was killed when he was a second-year student.

On the afternoon of May 25, he went to the Provincial Government Building to attend the funeral of his senior. There, he saw many friends and his seniors in high school work for saving the situation. The citizens' committee was established to improve the situation. Twelve persons of the committee, including two lawyers, two professors and two pastors, were arrested. On May 26, his mother who sensed danger said, "Please be on your guard," and the son encouraged her by saying, "I will gladly die as a believer in God if I must die, because my death will glorify God." After he returned home and took a bath and changed into another suit, Mr. Ryu went to the Provincial Government Building again. His mother wept bitterly at the sad news that he had been shot to death by paratroopers. It was reported that those weapons used by paratroopers had included flash bombs only used by U.S. soldiers.

Korean letters read "Liberation, Freedom and Opposition to Military Rule." (From the September 1980 issue of "AMPO," a Japan-Asia quarterly review: Woodprints by Tomiyama Taeko)



(From the May issue of "Sekai")

In the Provincial Government Building, a large number of citizens were killed by them. On May 29 Mr. Ryu's parents were there, looking about for their son's slain body. Although there were eighty or ninety corpses in the Military Science Hall located in front of the Provincial Government Building, the parents were not able to find his body. On May 30, when they were told to go to the City Hall to identify their son. After that, they found their son's dead body at the Security Command. They were able to identify their son in spite of bad wounds left on the body, because the arrangement of his teeth was the same as that of his father's. His left eye had rolled out from the socket, and tongue was dangled from his mouth.

The parents asked the authorities to permit them to inscribe a phrase "He Died for Justice and Truth" on the grave-marker, but they rejected their request, even if they changed some words in the phrase. On a Sunday toward the end of April, his funeral was held with the attendance of two hundred persons. At the funeral a piece of paper on which a part of a poem was written was found in one of his pockets. The poem went: "After I am cremated as part of ash for a starvation history, please let the ash flow into a nameless stream." He was ready to lay down his life for his fatherland.

"Killer Chon Du Hwan" On Ballot Slips

Information on the ten-day massacre committed by the paratroopers was given by the press. However, I want to give a brief account of the massacre on the basis of the information I got during the visit to Kwangju.

Army paratroopers dragged out those who were regarded as anti-government elements and shot them to death. In fact, army paratroopers openly committed large-scale indiscriminate atrocities against citizens in Kwangju in its main street leading to the Provincial Government Building from morning till night. All citizens are eyewitnesses. However, martial law command denied all the fact, saying that citizens were telling lies. Citizens and even police are telling the same story. What citizens demand is that police should maintain public peace and order and that the government should pay compensations for the injured and slain persons.

The Kwangju Incident was not caused by citizens. In order to make the government to release all the persons arrested in connection with the incident, a relief movement is being actively conducting in defiance of strict control. A person said: "Maybe, our struggle will take long, but we are sure that we will win final victory. Citizens are aware that recently relations between the U.S. and Korea are strained. In Kwangju there is a U.S. cultural section called the USIS which provides information on Korea to the U.S. Officials of the YWCA filed a vigorous protest against the USIS, saying that it did not report the truth. They also said that though the Constitution of Korea denies accession of power by means of armed violence, the military which ignored the Constitution, are thrown off their own responsibility on the Kwangju Incident and the Kwangju citizens. Does the U.S. which supports the military, have conscience? The president of the USIS has no word about their action. When I was watching TV with the president, we saw a scene of Chon Du Hwan's visit to the U.S. Then, he said that those who welcomed Chon's visit were members of a Sung Myong Moon group (President of the Unification Church)."

A certain person also said "During Chon Du Hwan's stay in the U.S., he visited Rockefeller, President of Chase Manhattan Bank which is the main bank of Westinghouse Corp., a nuclear power corporation. Next, he visited government officials. Chon Du Hwan is a watch-dog to protect the interests of industry. The government intends to build No. 7 and 8 reactors in Ryongwan by inviting investments from the U.S. and Japan, amounting to $100 million, respectively. It designs to turn Korea into an economic colony of the two countries. The people hope that the policy of Washington and Tokyo toward Korea will be changed under the pressure of international public opinion. It is meaningless for the government to try to maintain security at the cost of freedom.

"When the last presidential and parliamentarian elections were conducted, 75 percent of the eligible voters protested against the elections and 25 percent wrote "Killer Chon Du Hwan" on their ballot slips. 75 percent of the candidates were members of the Democratic Justice Party of Chon Du Hwan. The material released by the U.S. embassy in Seoul and received by the Department of State said in effect that President Chon was a bad man and a megalomaniac, and he wore a wolf's mask. The material also said that even if someone unmasks him, he is still of a wolf. A wolf is necessary for the U.S. interests."

Anyway, no Americans have ever visited Kwangju. Since Chon Du Hwan visited the U.S. anti-American feelings are spreading among the Korean people.

A person said:

Plight of Defendant Families

"I'm ready to speak about anything. I was running away but was captured on the way. 150 men were crowded together into a room with a space of about 10 *tsubo* (one *tsubo* approximates about 3 square metree) where soldiers charged with violation of the military law were to be accommodated. I was very of weak as I hadn't a sufficient meal on the way, and so torture was unbearable to me when bedtime came, we had no alternative but to lie overlapping each other. And if we went to the toilet and returned there, there was no space for us to sit in. There was not enough water, too. I suffered from vesicular eczema, as many people suffered from skin disease because of the hot summer. I had only a toothbrush with me and

(Continued on page 7)

Chon's Barbarism

During the Kwangju Incident, south Korean army paratroopers of Gen. Chon Du Hwan which called "Black Berets", veterans in the Vietnam War, committed unimaginable rampage against citizens and students there. By using the U.S.-made weapons such as M-16 automatic rifles, they indiscriminately killed peaceful demonstrators, including young and old, men and women.

Introduced here are some examples of their atrocities: (Subtitles are ours.... Ed.)

☆

Gas Spread

"The rampage by paratroopers against their own people was characterized by an incredible violence and cruelty outdoing even the atrocities at Son My in Vietnam. The soldiers killed without discrimination women and children, young and old. Of special horror was the large number of children and young middle school students who were victims.... On the early morning of May 27th at about 3 A.M. before the special paratroop forces were brought in, they spread a gas on the surroundings so that the people would be defenseless. It was a drug which prevented them from moving freely although their eyes were open." *(From assorted materials on Kwangju released by certain Japanese Catholic organization)*

Unborn Baby Killed

"A woman almost nine months' pregnant was caught by the troopers, her stomach cut open, the unborn baby killed.... An old man in his 70s was beaten arbitrarily, and died as blood flowed out of his mouth and nose.... Three girl students were stripped naked, stabbed them in their backs, wrote "X" in blood on their breasts and thrusted the bodies into a scanvenger's cast, confirming that they were dead." *(From the written testimony of a Kwangju citizen entitled "A Torn and Tattered Flag")*

Breasts of Girl Student Cut

"They (paratroopers) stood a girl student, stripped off her clothes in front of the Kwangju fountain and cut off her breasts with a knife." *(From "A Torn and Tattered Flag")*

Seven-Year Old Child in Torture Room

"The soldiers ran over a teenage boy by an armored car and took a seven-year old child into the torture room. . . and truncheoned a teenage boy on the head, making his eyeballs fall out."

☆

(From the transcript of a tape-recorded report made by three religious eyewitnesses)

Stabbed to Death Seventy-Year Old Woman

"A seventy-year old woman was stabbed to death when she seized a paratrooper by the collar, angered at the sight of a young girl student like her own grand daughter, dying, shedding blood. ... The paratroopers mangled a girl student for the reason that she had carried stones to boy students on a street." *(From the south Korean reporter's eyewitness account which was obtained by a task force of the People's Korea)*

Hanged Boy & Girl Students On Trees

"The methods of attack were especially brutal. The martial law troopers hanged boy and girl students in their twenties on trees of a park after murdering them.... killed a president outright because of the reason that he protested against the paratrooper who killed his students." *(From the south Korean reporter's eyewitness account)*

Mother Committed Suicide

"A mother committed suicide following her two children who were brutally killed by the soldiers." *(From the transcript of a tape-recorded report made by three religious eyewitnesses)*

Starved out City

"Between May 24th and 26th, food began to run out in Kwangju. Even before this, there had been a call for blood donors coming from the hospitals. In response to this plea, the Catholics in Seoul, in particular almost all the sisters, gave blood. Nevertheless, the army did in fact prevent foodstuffs and other necessary supplies from entering the city. We cannot but conclude that the soldiers were planning to starve out the city." *(From assorted materials on Kwangju released by certain Japanese Catholic organization)*

Facts Revealed in Trial of Kwangju Defendants

Introduced here is a summary of facts revealed in two documents, 1) "Report on Truth behind Kwangju Incident as Revealed in Charge against Defendants" (compiled by the united families of the defendants on Dec. 3, 1980) and 2) "Letter to Cardinal" (Dec. 10, 1980). The summary clearly indicates the truth of the Kwangju Incident and the fact that the incident is not still over.

1) The Trial and the Court Decision:

First Hearing: North-South Cholla Province Regular Military Court came to its final decision on October 25th, 1980. The sentences read as follows.

Death Sentence: Chong Dong Nyon, Kim Chong Bae, Park Nam Son, Bae Nong Chu, Park No Chong.

Life Imprisonment: Hong Nam Soon and six others.

Sentences of from Five to Twenty Years: 163 defendants.

Suspended Sentences: 80 defendants.

Total: 255 sentences.

Second Hearing: North-South Cholla Province Regular Military Court opened on December 8th and came to its final decision on December 29th. Sentences were as follows:

Death Sentence: Chong Dong Nyon, Bae Nong Chu, Park No Chong.

Life Imprisonment: Kim Chong Bae, Park Nam Son and 6 others.

Sentence of 25 years: Hong Nam Soon.

2) Process Whereby Chong Dong Nyon Was Accused of Plotting Insurrection and the Charges Which Appeared in the Indictment:

Chong Dong Nyon, a re-matriculated student at Chonnam University, was questioned together with Kim Sang Yoon on suspicion of violating Martial Law. Somewhere between July 2nd and 10th, however, the two underwent re-investigation, this time on charges of having accepted bribes to incite insurrection. According to the July 4th court report "Results of the Investigation Into an Insurrection Plot by Kim Dae Jung and Others", Chong Dong Nyon had received 5 million won from Kim Dae Jung for such purposes. In speaking of the indictment, the family members' report states, "the first indictment issued by the court said there was no connection between what happened on the campus and the Kwangju Disturbance. Several days later they issued a fabricated indictment which this time connected the Kwangju Disturbance with events on the campus. They then used this fabricated indictment to frame the defendants".

3) Alleged Meeting between Three "Henchmen" in Insurrection

According to the indictment, Chong Dong Nyon, Kim Sang Yoon, and Yoon Han Bong met on April 26th and May 3rd to "plot insurrection". Both Chong and Kim insisted that there had never been such meetings and produced witnesses to prove it. The court dismissed the testimony of Moon Hyon Man, professor at Chonnam University, and Park Yon Jun, former director of the instruction department at that institution.

4) Chong Dong Nyon's Alleged May 5th Trip to Seoul to Receive 5 Million Won Payment:

According to the indictment, Chong Dong Nyon, as arranged in their previous meetings, travelled to Seoul on May 5th and received 5 million won from Kim Dae Jung. Chong denied all such charges stating that he had not travelled to Seoul on that day. He produced two witnesses. The court dismissed the testimony of one witness. Although the testimony of one witness was accepted, it was only after he had been subjected to torture and forced to give false testimony. Chong maintains that on the school appointment leger which contained a record of this visit but this was not recognized by the court. The "Letter to the Cardinal" reveals in detail just how the investigating authorities fabricated the trumped-up charges accusing Chong of accepting 5 million won from Kim Dae Jung.

5) Alleged Meeting Held By Choson University Student Kim Un Ki to Plot Insurrection:

According to the indictment, Kim Un Ki, a re-matriculated student at Choson University, met with others at the "Soo Ro Inn" to plot insurrection. Kim insisted that he actually stayed at the inn at the end of March, not to plot insurrection but to talk with members of the Choson University Committee to Struggle for Democracy. The prosecution's witness was a woman in her 60's with no clear recollection of when Kim Un Ki had stayed at the inn.

6) Alleged Collusion between Kim Dae Jung and the Attorney, Hong Nam Soon

The charges against Kim Dae Jung that on May 1st, 1980 he gave instructions to Hong Nam Soon regarding a Committee of People United for the Cause of a Democratic Construction is in clear contradiction with the charges for Hong Nam Soon at the Kwangju trial which record March 22nd as the day of this meeting.

7) On How the Disturbance Began:

The charges against the defendants in the Kwangju hearing claim that they had already begun preparation for the disturbance from May 14th, 1980 and undertaken the disturbance from May 18th to the 27th. In actual fact, the torchlight demonstration by 10 thousand students on May 16th ended without incident and students went to classes as usual on May 17th. "In no way could their actions be taken as those of people plotting insurrection" The authorities arrested Chong Dong Nyon and Kim Sang Yoon late on the night of May 17th and the two knew nothing of the outbreak of the disturbance on May 18th. The two men were allegedly henchmen behind this disturbance. "We are unable to understand why these men were arraigned on charges of insurrection while even Kim Dae Jung, arrested on the same day, was charged simply with plotting insurrection.

8) Authorities Go So Far as to Arraign Members of the Citizens's Emergency Committee for Solutions to the Kwangju Disturbance:

The authorities also found guilty of insurrection members of the original Citizens' Emergency Committee which acted during those days in May to find solutions to the strife. The indicted members included: Hong Nam Soon, Kim Seong Yong, Myong No Kun, Song Ki Sook, Lee Ki Hong, Chong Doo Sok. The defendants were all tortured and forced to sign false confessions.

Kim Chong Bae was student representative on this Citizens' Committee. Under torture, however, he was forced to state that he was chairman of a Struggle Committee and then received the death sentence.

According to reports released on July 4th, a group of hooligans had acted under Kim Dae Jung's direction to cause the Kwangju disturbance but the court has failed to produce members of any such group. The court has attempted to charge Kim Yong Chol, an employee of the YWCA, with having acted under Communist direction but has failed to pin anything on him.

9) Conditions During the Trial:

The trial was conducted according to procedures which have no precedent in judicial history. The defendants were prevented from selecting attorneys to defend them. They were thus unable to sufficiently plead their case. Many defendants were tortured in the process of the investigation. No news correspondents were allowed into the trial.

Kwangju youth in a commandeered army jeep. Banner: "Chon Du Hwan, Resign!"

(Continued from page 6)

was bare-footed. Worse still than physical torture was the insulting and humiliating treatment of intellectuals and the vulgar method employed. In a word, we were treated like dustcloth. There was only one bowl of gruel for two persons. We poured weak soup on a handful of boiled rice. I kept strength by licking salt. I wonder that a man can live in spite of such anxiety and hunger. I was released, but I can't return to school or have no job. In addition, there is no means of looking for a job because an employer is punished if he employs me. And even my family is forced to live an inconvenient life because the authorities say that the family will be held responsible if I am punished."

"We were just the same as we had been in prison. Since about last November, a movement to save the lives of the condemned has been started by their family members and signature campaigns have begun. 2,000 signatures persons have been collected. An appeal to save their lives was sent to America, too, though it was not make public.

" A mother with four children became mad. A wife is threatened that if she works, her husband's life is unsafe. A family deprived of the breadwinner is driven to the wall and is in a helpless state. They are in a wretched condition, selling cheap bread by the roadside and peddling with a baby on her back While a suspect is still in the detention house, his family members are permitted to meet every day, but a convict can meet his family member only once a month. Family members living far away from the prison can't come to meet their husbands or sons owing to the high travelling expenses. In the case of Mr. Chong Dong Nyon, the meeting time is only 7 minutes and his hands are bound behind his back. Once, he removed the knob of a door of the toilet, polished it on concrete and attempted to commit suicide, using it as a weapon, I was moved to the army hospital, but now he is confined in a solitary cell.

Pyongyang on Seoul-Washington Security Talks

Rodong Sinmun (official organ of the WPK Central Committee), May 5 printed a signed commentary on the "south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" held in San Francisco on Apr. 29 and Apr. 30.

The commentary titled "Dangerous War Confab" notes that the result of the meeting betrayed once again the wild design of the United States on Korea and the treacherous nature of Chon Du Hwan as a puppet of the United States, and says:

A "joint statement" was published at the end of this confab attended by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and south Korean puppet defense minister Chu Yong Bok. Every paragraph of it is permeated with war frenzy and every phrase and every expression are powder-reeking.

It is a widely known fact that the "security consultative meeting" between the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets has played the role of an implement for the execution of the U.S. Korean military strategy.

The recent "annual security consultative meeting" was a confab of aggression and treachery without an equal, at which the sinister war intrigue between U.S. President Reagan and the traitor Chon Du Hwan in February this year was put into a more concrete form.

From the first paragraph the "joint statement" spoke ill of us with malicious trite wording, raising outcries over "threat from the north," "armed invasion" and so on.

This is, indeed, a brigandish outburst. It is the height of shamelessness for the very one who has trampled underfoot one half of Korea with bloodstained jackboots for 36 years, imposing the misfortunes of division on the Korean people to turn south Korea into a living hell, to dare slander someone with noisy clamouring about "aggression" and "threat". The provocative utterance of Weinberger was a case in point of the old saying that "a thief cries stop thief." People clearly see here the black-hearted intention of the warmaniacs to veil and whitewash their criminal acts and sinister design.

At the "meeting" the U.S. Defence Secretary, groundlessly slinging mud at us, "reaffirmed" that the United States had no "plan" to pull out its troops from south Korea and blabbed that in case of an "armed invasion" on the Korean Peninsula it would give a "prompt and effective aid" to the puppets in accordance with the "treaty." This is an intolerable provocation against the Korean people.

How can the United States have the impudence to keep its aggression forces in south Korea?

It goes without saying that the continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea is entirely contradictory to the Korean armistice agreement, the July 4 north-south joint statement and the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly Session and runs counter to the unanimous demand of the world's people and the trend of the times. For a peaceful settlement of the Korean question we have proposed to conclude a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States. Some time ago, we renewed this proposal. But the United States has given no reply to this at all. The United States which must withdraw from south Korea tries to remain there as ever. This is an entirely unreasonable act of the aggressors. An attempt to frighten the people with an outcry over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and thereby keep south Korea under their occupation can never be justified.

As is widely known to the world, the unwillingness of the United States to withdraw its troops from south Korea proceeds from its global strategy and Korean strategy and is inseparably connected with its vicious design on Korea.

The United States tries to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as a bridgehead for its "world supremacy" and as a military strategic stronghold and intends to execute from there the policy of "strength," the policy of war, against the northern half of the DPRK.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea serves as a military lever for that purpose and their clamorous talk about "prompt aid" and "fulfilment of commitment" means that they would not hesitate to unleash a war on the Korean Peninsula for the realisation of their aggressive aim. In fact, the United States regarded the recent "annual security consultative meeting" as a new oceasion in further accelerating the arms buildup and war preparations in south Korea.

At the "meeting" the United States decided to deploy an A-10 close support fighter group and new-type tanks to reinforce the U.S. forces occupying south Korea and, at the same time, give the puppets a large amount of military sales loan and turn over to them such sophisticated destructive weapons as F-16 fighter aircraft and various types of missiles and tanks and increase the stockpiling of such war material as ammunition and fuel under the "wartime supply plan." It even suggested supplying the puppets with aerial early warning aircraft and supporting their munitions industry.

They went the length of discussing measures to strengthen the wartime commanding system at the "meeting."

Is there any more patent proof than this that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea? The frantic arms buildup in south Korea following the provocative "Team Spirit '81" war exercise is reminiscent of military moves of aggressors on the eve of their ignition of a war.

The "annual security consultative meeting" clearly showed that the Reagan administration is more shamelessly seeking the maintenance of the U.S. occupation of south Korea and the provocation of a new war than its predecessors and the traitor Chon Du Hwan is a despicable servant for the execution of the wicked war scheme of the United States.

The Reagan government's zeal in supplying such great quantities of latest types of destructive weapons to the puppets and increasing their war capacity is connected with its plan to put the Chon Du Hwan clique on the forefront of the aggression and war moves against us, recognizing its special qualities as a fascist thug, murderer, warmaniac and traitor. It also intends to support with "strength" the military fascists who are undergoing internal confusion, condemned and rejected by the people and lull the anti-U.S. sentiments of the popular masses and thus bridge over the crisis of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in south Korea and further encourage the traitorous puppets to fascism and division.

This time the puppets entreated the United States to sign a "written promise" to join them in a war and supply them with quantities of sophisticated weapons to have a showdown with us and pledged themselves to serve their master faithfully. This fully showed their disgraceful nature as traitors to the nation, trying to attack the fellow countrymen with the backing of the aggressors.

The "San Francisco conference" was another malicious war confab of the master and the servant and a wicked plot-breeding to further reduce south Korea to an appendage of the U.S. military strategical plan to a dangerous hotbed of a new war. As for the "new era of south Korea-U.S. relations" vaunted by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique at the "meeting," it means that their tieup for aggression and treachery has reached a new dangerous phase and, in particular, the relations of military domination and subjugation have been further tightened as never before.

Needless to say, the war confab between the master and the servant poses a new grave menace to peace on the Korean Peninsula, lays bigger hurdles in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and deepens her division.

Moreover, the "meeting" was held at a time when a desire for reunification is growing stronger at home and abroad and the world's peaceloving people are actively supporting our proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and unanimously calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. The war confabs and arms reinforcement scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are a rash act answering the desire for peace and reunification with bombs and a blatant challenge and an insult to the world's people.

At the meeting they beautified the deceptive and hypocritical "proposal of mutual visits" put forward by the traitor Chon Du Hwan. This was no more than a mockery of the Korean people's cause of peaceful reunification. They slandered our fair proposal to realise the reunification of Korea through the formation of a confederal state, while leaving the different systems and ideas existing in the north and the south as they are, and are getting overheated with war preparations. How brazen-faced it is for them to talk about "dialogue!"

In this they seek to conceal their bellicose nature in resorting to the line of anti-communist confrontation and to realise the "two Koreas" plot, keep the U.S. forces in south Korea and step up the U.S. imperialists' Korean and Asian strategy and realise the military fascists' desire for long-term office under the "patronage" of the aggressors. The U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy and the policy of occupation of south Korea are political and military aspects of their strategy to hasten the war preparations, keeping hold on south Korea, and maintain the colonial and military fascist rule.

As all facts indicate, it is the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and their occupation of south Korea that are covering the Korean Peninsula with dark clouds of war, laying obstacles to the reunification of Korea.

Peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are unthinkable without curbing the U.S. imperialists' interference and aggression.

The United States must stop arms buildup and quit south Korea forthwith and the south Korean puppets must discontinue the treacherous acts and step down from "power" at once.

If the U.S. imperialists turn their face away from our sincere peaceful efforts and persist in interference and war manoeuvres against the Korean people, they will only precipitate their ruin.

New Move to Escalate Tension in Korea: People's Daily

The Chinese People's Daily on May 4 carried an article titled " New Move to Escalate Tension on Korean Peninsula" commenting on the "south Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting."

The paper says:

At the meeting the United States decided to provide south Korea with an A-A interception system and sophisticated weapons including 1,000 M-551 light tanks and M 88 tanks.

The U.S. Defence Secretary said that the period for offering loan for the purchase of weapons would be extended from 9 years to 12 years.

This will reportedly be applied to the sale of F-16 jet fighters worth 1,000 million dollars to south Korea.

This is a move to escalate tension on the Korean Peninsula since the formation of the Reagan administration.

To provide an excuse for boosting south Korea's military might, at the meeting the United States and south Korea once again spread the rumour about "north Korean military buildup" which they said gravely threatens the security of south Korea. The statement issued after the talks openly stated that the United States would provide south Korea with quick and effective aid to repulse possible armed invasion of south Korea. All this was aimed at deceiving world public opinion.

Who is now constantly aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula? It is the U.S. government and the south Korean authorities.

The United States staged the two-month-long joint military exercises with the south Korean puppet army from February 1 in broad region south of the Military Demarcation Line and in south Korean waters.

Today the Chon Du Hwan clique is arbitrarily creating tension and deepening the division of Korea, losing no time in shipping a large quantity of military equipment and destructive weapons again from the United States even before power smell of this exercise has gone.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly stated that it has no intention to launch "southward invasion," nor wish for war. On the contrary it has put forward a series of reasonable propositions and proposals.

It runs diametrically counter to the demand of the Korean people and the world people that the United States is increasing the military forces of the south Korean authorities.

The U.S. government should renounce its persistent "two-Korea" policy, end its interference in Korean internal affairs and its military aid to south Korea's dictatorial regime, and withdraw all its troops and military equipment from south Korea.

This is the only way to create favourable conditions for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

Soviet Mass Media on Talks

Soviet mass media denounced the south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting which was held in San Francisco from Apr. 29 through Apr. 30.

The Soviet paper "Krasnaya Zvezda" May 1, in an article captioned "War Preparations Stepped Up" pointed out that a plan for largely increasing the combat potential of the U.S. forces present in south Korea and reinforcing the military machine of the south Korean "regime" was discussed at the "meeting."

There the U.S. Defence Secretary confirmed the intention of the new administration of the United States not only to keep the U.S. forces in south Korea but also to increase its combat and technical equipment, the paper said, and went on:

Notably, it is planning to increase the supply of artillery pieces and helicopters to the ground forces.

Tass said on May 1:

The statement made some time ago on partially withdrawing the U.S. occupation troops is heard no more. The "joint statement" that came at the end of the "meeting" says that the United States has no intention to pull out its troops from south Korea. Washington will, on the contrary, continue to modernise its armed forces. The "joint statement" indicates that the United States will continue to render to the Seoul "regime" an all-round military aid including the supply of military equipment, co-operation in developing munitions industry and privileges in loans.

Earlier, on April 29, Radio Moscow exposed the security consultative meeting. What is crystal clear is the fact that Washington gives support to the most reactionary regimes in the world, it said.

Recalling that Chon Du Hwan was the first to visit Washington after Reagan took over, the radio said: Denying that the south Korean "regime" is prolonging its days only by harsh terrorism, the United States is developing many-sided relations with it and the high-ranking officials of the United States are unsparing in their praises of it and the United States attaches special importance to its military relations with Seoul.

It has considerably reinforced the combat capacity of its troops present in south Korea and brought there latest types of combat equipment. As the agenda of the San Francisco "meeting" indicates, United States plans to do so on a large scale in the future.

What must not be overlooked here is that the United States is trying to draw Japan into the dangerous plan for increasing tension on the Korean Peninsula. Such step taken by the U.S. administration is contradictory to the interests of all peoples of Asia.

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